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PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS FOR NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS IN FOUR UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS IN SWITZERLAND

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ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: To determine the prevalence and risk factors for nosocomial infections (NIs) in four Swiss university hospitals.

DESIGN AND SETTING: A 1-week period-prevalence survey conducted in May 1996 in medical, surgical, and intensive-care wards of four Swiss university hospitals (900-1,500 beds). Centers for Disease Control and Prevention definitions were used, except that asymptomatic bacteriuria was not categorized as NI. Study variables included patient demographics, primary diagnosis, comorbidities, exposure to medical and surgical risk factors, and use of antimicrobials. Risk factors for NIs were determined using logistic regression with adjustment for length of hospital stay, study center, device use, and patients' comorbidities.

RESULTS: 176 NI were recorded in 156 of 1,349 screened patients (11.6%; interhospital range, 9.8%-13.5%). The most frequent NI was surgical-site infection (53; 30%), followed by urinary tract infection (39; 22%), lower respiratory tract infection (27; 15%), and bloodstream infection (23; 13%). Prevalence of NI was higher in critical-care units (25%) than in medical (9%) and surgical wards

(12%). Overall, 65% of NIs were culture-proven; the leading pathogens were *Enterobacteriaceae* (44; 28%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (20; 13%), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (17; 11%), and *Candida* species (16; 10%). Independent risk factors for NI were central venous catheter (CVC) use (odds ratio [OR], 3.35; 95% confidence interval [CI₉₅], 2.91-3.80), admission to intensive care (OR, 1.75; CI₉₅, 1.30-2.21), emergency admission (OR, 1.57; CI₉₅, 1.15-2.00), impaired functional status (Karnofsky index 1-4: OR, 2.56; CI₉₅, 1.95-3.17), and McCabe classification of ultimately fatal (OR, 2.50; CI₉₅, 2.04-2.96) or rapidly fatal (OR, 2.25; CI₉₅, 1.52-2.98) underlying condition.

CONCLUSIONS: According to the results of this survey, NIs are frequent in Swiss university hospitals. This investigation confirms the importance of CVCs as a major risk factor for NI. Patient comorbidities must be taken into account to adjust for case mix in any study comparing interhospital or intrahospital infection rates (*Infect Control Hosp Epidemiol* 1999;20:37-42).

Patients admitted to the hospital are at risk of nosocomial infection (NI). Surveillance of NIs has been widely accepted throughout the world as a primary step toward prevention of NI.^{1,2} The gold standard is a prospective, on-site, continuous, hospitalwide surveillance; however, these incidence surveys require exhaustive resources. Therefore, prevalence studies, which are easier to perform and less expensive, often are conducted to provide baseline information about the occurrence of NI and to help establish priorities for infection control.³⁻⁵

In Switzerland, the concept of patient-oriented surveillance of NI was introduced in the 1980s as previously

described.⁶ The five university hospitals in Switzerland and their infection control programs have been linked together in the *Swiss Noso* network since 1992. On the basis of this network and with the support of the Swiss Society for Hospital Hygiene, the first Swiss prevalence study on NIs was conducted in May 1996 in selected wards of four (Basel, Geneva, Lausanne, and Zurich) of those five teaching hospitals.

The objective of this survey was to determine the prevalence and risk factors of NIs at four Swiss university centers, after adjustment for case mix, patient comorbidities, extrinsic risk factors, length of hospital stay, and study

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center, and to set further priorities in infection control at these institutions.

METHODS

Setting

The four participating hospitals are tertiary health-care centers with an average size of 1,100 beds.⁶ The study was conducted between May 20 and May 27, 1996, in medical, surgical, and intensive-care units (ICUs). The surveyed wards, selected to provide a balance in case mix, included a total of 1,958 beds (average, 490 beds per hospital; range, 462-510), representing 45% (1,958/4,386) of the total number of hospital beds. The bed occupancy rate in the surveyed wards at the time of study ranged from 60% to 81% in the different centers, with an average of 69% (1,349/1,958).

Definitions

Standard definitions by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention were used, except that asymptomatic bacteriuria was not categorized as NI.⁷ NI was defined as occurrence of infection at least 48 hours after hospital admission without evidence that the infection was present or incubating at time of admission. All patients readmitted within 7 days after discharge who presented at time of study with a documented infection were evaluated for a possible NI. Surgical-site infections were documented as NI within 30 days after the operation, or 1 year in case of infection associated with insertion of a prosthetic device.

Quality Control Issues and Data Collection

Three prevalence studies performed either hospital-wide or only in some departments were conducted previously at one of the centers (Geneva). Thus, the study protocol, case report form (CRF), database for data collection, double data-entry process, and methods for data analysis had been pretested prior to this survey. Validation of the observers was performed before and during the prevalence surveys at this center; both internal and external validity was excellent (kappa statistics >0.80).

The CRF was tested at each study center in 1995 and further tested in April 1996. During the study, CRFs were reviewed at each center by the center coordinator and completed when necessary. Overall, 10% to 15% of all patients surveyed at the time of the study were evaluated by two separate independent observers who were members of either the infection control or the infectious diseases staff. Following the completion of the study, all CRFs were rendered anonymous, collected centrally, and rechecked (S.H.). The study investigators met several times during and after the study to ensure validity of the data collection at each center and to discuss problems. A study coordinator was designated for the whole study (D.P.).

Infected patients were identified by review of nursing and medical charts and by information provided by physicians and nurses in charge of the patients. All NIs required full written documentation, including microbiological data

whenever available. This included culture results undertaken during, or up to 1 week after, the study period.

A specially designed database developed at the University Hospitals of Geneva was used for data entry (using ACCESS, version 2.0; Microsoft Co, Ireland) and double data entry was performed.

Study Variables

A total of 63 study variables were recorded for both infected and noninfected patients. Primary diagnosis was determined and classified according to the *International Classification of Diseases*, 9th revision.⁸ The 20 groups of diagnoses corresponded to the respective ICD-9-CM classification codes and were used as described elsewhere.⁹ Patients were classified into three categories depending on the severity of illness according to the classification proposed by McCabe and Jackson.¹⁰ Patients' comorbidities were recorded according to the score proposed by Charlson.¹¹ Functional status was assessed by the Karnofsky index.¹² Additional conditions associated with increased risk of NI were noted (HIV infection, neutropenia, chemotherapy, intravenous drug abuse, and organ transplantation).

External risk factors, such as indwelling devices, type and route of nutrition, tracheostomy, oral or nasal intubation, and medication, such as antimicrobial agents (for therapeutic or prophylactic purposes), use of steroids, or ulcer prophylaxis, were documented. Time of assessment of major variables for infected patients was 7 days before the time by which the patient met the criteria for NI and 7 days before the date of the study for noninfected patients.

Statistical Analysis

Two measures of the frequency of NIs were calculated: the prevalence of infections, defined as the ratio of the number of clinically active infections to the total number of patients studied (expressed as a percentage), and the prevalence of infected patients, defined as the percentage of patients with active infection in relation to the total number of patients studied.

The combined study of the possible risk factors for NI was conducted by means of logistic regression models. Only variables associated with *P* values <.1 in the univariate analysis were included in the models. Explanatory variables for the outcome (NI) were: hospital ward, emergency admission, age, gender, length of stay at time of infection (infected patients) or at time of study (noninfected patients), Karnofsky index, McCabe classification, Charlson index, invasive procedures (central venous, arterial, or urinary catheterization; orotracheal intubation; drainage), surgery, treatment with steroids, and stress-ulcer prophylaxis. Colinearity between study variables included in the multiple logistic regression model was excluded by analysis of correlation (all correlation coefficients <0.5). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software (SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL). All reported *P* values were two-sided, and values less than .05 were considered statistically significant.

RESULTS

General Demographics

A total of 1,349 CRFs (one per patient) suitable for analysis were available: 413 patients in center A, 325 in center B, 296 in center C, and 315 in center D. Of screened patients, 672 (50%) were in surgical wards, 585 (43%) in medical wards, and 92 (7%) in ICUs. A total of 518 patients (38%) had surgery prior to the study time point; 72% of those patients had undergone elective surgery, and 28% emergency surgery. A total of 662 patients (49%) were receiving antimicrobial agents at the time of the study.

Prevalence, Pathogens, and Sites of Infections

There were a total of 176 NIs in 156 patients. Thus, the overall prevalence of infections and infected patients was 13.0% and 11.6%, respectively. Among the 156 patients with NI, 123 (79%) had a single infection, 22 (14%) had two infections, and 11 (7%) had three or more. Rates of NI at the participating centers ranged from 9.8% to 13.5%.

A high prevalence of NI was observed in ICUs (23 infected patients [25%] of a total of 92 screened patients). Rates of infection averaged 9% (53 infected patients/total 585 screened patients; range, 6%-15% between the study centers) in the medical wards, and 12% (80/672; range, 10%-14%) in the surgical wards.

Among the 176 episodes of NI, 157 microorganisms were isolated in 117 (66%) of the cases. There were 84 infections caused by a single microorganism; 33 NIs were polymicrobial. The proportional frequencies of leading pathogens isolated are summarized in Table 1.

Among the 176 detected NIs, the most frequent type was surgical-site infection (53; 30%), followed by urinary tract infection (39; 22%); lower respiratory tract infection (27; 15%); bloodstream infection (23; 13%); ear, nose, and throat infection (11; 6%); and skin infection (7; 4%). Sixteen other infections accounted for an additional 9%.

Intrinsic Risk Factors

The median age of the 1,349 studied patients was 62 (range, 16-100) years; 787 patients (58%) were men. Primary diagnoses associated with an increased prevalence of NI and further information concerning comorbidities (Charlson index) and functional capacity (Karnofsky scale) among infected and noninfected patients are shown in Table 2. Patients with rapidly fatal (OR, 2.46; CI₉₅, 1.85-3.07) or ultimately fatal (OR, 1.96; CI₉₅, 1.56-2.35) underlying illness, according to the classification by McCabe and Jackson, were at higher risk for NI than those suffering from nonfatal conditions (Table 2).

Length of Stay and Exogenous Risk Factors

The average length of hospital stay from admission to study day was 12.6 days (median, 7; range, 0-234). Length of stay from admission to NI averaged 15.3 days (median, 9; range, 0-215). For those patients who had not acquired NI, length of hospital stay averaged 10.2 days at time of study (median, 6; range, 0-196).

Table 3 summarizes the prevalence of exogenous

TABLE 1

NOSOCOMIAL INFECTIONS IN SWISS TEACHING HOSPITALS: LEADING PATHOGENS*

Organisms	No.	Prevalence (%)
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> [†]	20	13
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	19	12
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	17	11
<i>Candida</i> species	16	10
Other <i>Enterobacteriaceae</i>	16	10
Coagulase-negative staphylococci	14	9
<i>Enterococcus</i> species	13	9
<i>Enterobacter</i> species	9	6

* A total of 157 bacterial and fungal pathogens were isolated in 117 episodes of microbiologically documented infection.

† Two of 20 *Staphylococcus aureus* strains were methicillin-resistant.

risk factors for infection. By univariate analysis, surgical intervention; steroids; omeprazole and sucralfate; exposure to indwelling devices such as urinary, central venous, and arterial catheters; and orotracheal intubation increased the risk of infection (all $P < .05$).

Independent Factors for Nosocomial Infection

In the overall logistic regression model for NI, the following factors were independently associated with NI (Table 4): central venous catheterization, severity of underlying disease as measured by the McCabe classification, the degree of dependence as measured by the Karnofsky index (all $P < .05$), admission to the ICU, and emergency admission.

DISCUSSION

In a recently published point-prevalence study of NIs in ICUs in 14 European countries, Switzerland with its 49 participating ICUs had one of the lowest infection rates, with only 9.7% of the patients having an ICU-acquired infection.³ In contrast to these somewhat controversial findings, our 7-day period-prevalence study found NIs in Swiss university hospitals to be no less frequent than in neighboring European countries (Table 5). Our observed prevalence of 11.6% is roughly comparable with that found in other point-prevalence studies in teaching hospitals or medical centers with more than 500 beds (4.4%-14.8%).^{4,5,13-16} The observed NI rate of 25% among ICU patients clearly is within the reported range of NI rates in ICUs and is consistent with data from other countries.^{3,17}

Our study shows some additional interesting findings compared to previously published work. By excluding asymptomatic bacteriuria as a criterion for NI, as previously proposed by the EPINE (Estudio de Prevalencia de las Infecciones Nosocomiales en España) study,⁴ the observed spectrum of NI shifted toward a higher proportion of surgical-site (30%) and respiratory tract (15%) infections, and a lower proportion of urinary tract infections (22%) than reported in other studies.^{14,16} Moreover, length of hospitalization was not an independent risk factor for NI

TABLE 2

PATIENT CHARACTERISTICS AND INTRINSIC RISK FACTORS FOR NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION: UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

	Infected Patients (n=156, %)		Noninfected Patients (n=1,193, %)		OR	CI ₉₅
Age, * years (mean±SD)	60.0±17.0		60.4±17.8			
<45	31	(20%)	241	(20%)	Ref	—
45-59	41	(26%)	272	(23%)	1.17	0.67-1.67
60-69	34	(22%)	245	(21%)	1.07	0.56-1.60
70-79	32	(21%)	266	(22%)	0.94	0.41-1.46
>80	18	(12%)	162	(14%)	0.86	0.25-1.48
Gender						
Male	89	(57%)	698	(59%)	1.06	0.76-1.49
Female	67	(43%)	495	(41%)		
Hospital location						
Medical ward	52	(33%)	533	(45%)	Ref	—
Surgical ward	81	(52%)	591	(49%)	1.40	1.03-1.77
Intensive care	23	(15%)	69	(6%)	3.41	2.86-3.97
Center						
A	49	(31%)	364	(31%)	1.23	0.76-1.71
B	36	(23%)	289	(24%)	1.14	0.63-1.65
C	40	(26%)	256	(21%)	1.43	0.93-1.93
D	31	(20%)	284	(24%)	Ref	—
Admission condition†						
Emergency	98	(66%)	642	(56%)	1.53	1.07-2.20
Elective	51	(34%)	513	(44%)		
Primary diagnosis‡						
Cancer	27	(17%)	143	(12%)	2.30	1.72-2.88
Diseases of the circulatory system	40	(26%)	252	(21%)	1.93	1.40-2.46
Diseases of the digestive system	22	(14%)	146	(12%)	1.83	1.23-2.44
Trauma	21	(13%)	137	(12%)	1.86	1.25-2.48
Respiratory diseases and infections	21	(13%)	197	(17%)	1.30	0.69-1.90
Others§	25	(16%)	304	(26%)	Ref	—
McCabe classification						
Nonfatal	90	(61%)	856	(76%)	Ref	—
Ultimately fatal	43	(29%)	209	(19%)	1.96	1.56-2.35
Rapidly fatal	15	(10%)	58	(5%)	2.46	1.85-3.07
Charlson index						
0-1	77	(49%)	692	(58%)	Ref	—
2-5	60	(38%)	389	(33%)	1.39	1.03-1.75
6-12	19	(12%)	112	(9%)	1.52	0.98-2.06
Karnofsky index¶						
8-10	64	(43%)	664	(58%)	Ref	—
5-7	62	(42%)	404	(35%)	1.59	1.22-1.96
1-4	22	(15%)	85	(7%)	2.69	2.15-3.22

Abbreviations: CI₉₅, 95% confidence interval; OR, odds ratio; Ref, reference group; SD, standard deviation.

* Missing data in 7 patients.

† Missing data in 45 patients.

‡ Missing data in 14 patients.

§ "Others" refers to all primary diagnosis for admission not included in the categories listed.

|| Missing data in 78 patients.

¶ Missing data in 48 patients.

after adjustment for case mix, in contrast to other reports.^{4,16,18,19}

The particular strength of this study is the in-depth analysis of possible intrinsic and extrinsic risk factors for NI. After adjustment for case mix and controlling for a large

number of potential confounding variables, we identified several extrinsic (use of CVC, admission to ICUs, emergency admission) and intrinsic (McCabe classification; Karnofsky index) factors to be associated independently with a significantly increased risk for NI. We believe that

TABLE 3

EXPOSURE TO EXOGENOUS RISK FACTORS FOR NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION IN THE TOTAL POPULATION OF 1,349 SURVEYED PATIENTS: UNIVARIATE ANALYSIS

Factor	Number (%) of Patients		OR	CI ₉₅
	Infected	Noninfected		
No. of patients	156	1,193	—	—
Surgery prior to study	91 (58)	480 (40)	2.08	1.48-2.91
Solid-organ transplant	2 (1.3)	14 (1.2)	1.09	0.25-4.86
Chemotherapy	13 (8.3)	77 (6.5)	1.32	0.71-2.43
Steroids	14 (9.0)	55 (4.6)	2.04	1.10-3.76
Stress ulcer prophylaxis				
Ranitidine	19 (12)	125 (10)	1.18	0.71-1.99
Omeprazole	87 (56)	577 (48)	1.47	1.04-2.10
Sucralfate	18 (12)	77 (6.5)	1.89	1.10-3.26
Exposure to indwelling devices				
Urinary catheters	64 (41)	297 (25)	2.10	1.48-2.96
Intubation	19 (12)	71 (6)	2.17	1.27-3.71
Central venous catheter	74 (47)	246 (21)	3.47	2.46-4.90
Arterial catheter	16 (10)	58 (5)	2.23	1.25-3.99
Peripheral catheter	85 (55)	753 (63)	0.70	0.50-0.98
Permanent catheter*	6 (4)	34 (3)	1.36	0.56-3.29
Surgical drains	30 (19)	122 (10)	2.09	1.34-3.24
Length of stay, days†				
0-2	28 (19)	317 (27)	Ref.‡	—
3-7	39 (26)	363 (30)	1.22	0.71-1.73
8-14	32 (21)	284 (24)	1.28	0.80-1.75
>14	51 (34)	224 (19)	2.58	2.09-3.07

Abbreviations: CI₉₅, 95% confidence interval; OR, odds ratio.

* Permanent catheter: Hickman lines and other permanently inserted catheters.

† Missing data in 11 patients.

‡ Indicates reference group.

TABLE 4

INDEPENDENT RISK FACTORS FOR NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION: STEPWISE LOGISTIC REGRESSION MODEL*

Variable	OR	CI ₉₅	P
Extrinsic factors			
CVC	3.35	2.91-3.80	.0001
ICU stay	1.75	1.30-2.21	.015
Emergency admission	1.57	1.15-2.00	.037
Intrinsic factors			
Karnofsky index			
5-7	1.38	0.95-1.82	.14
1-4	2.56	1.95-3.17	.003
McCabe classification			
Ultimately fatal	2.50	2.04-2.96	.0001
Rapidly fatal	2.25	1.52-2.98	.029

Abbreviations: CI₉₅, 95% confidence interval; CVC, central venous catheter; ICU, intensive-care unit; OR, odds ratio.

* Likelihood ratio, 700.66; goodness of fit, 1117.7. Variables included were hospital ward, emergency admission, age, gender, length of stay at time of infection (infected patients) or at time of study (noninfected patients), Karnofsky index, McCabe classification, Charlson index, invasive procedures (central venous, arterial, urinary catheterization, orotracheal intubation, or surgical drainage), surgery, treatment with steroids, and stress ulcer prophylaxis.

TABLE 5

PREVALENCE STUDIES OF NOSOCOMIAL INFECTION IN SEVERAL UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS AND TERTIARY-CARE CENTERS WITH MORE THAN 500 BEDS

Country	Reference	Year of Study	Prevalence (%)
Belgium	Unpublished data*	1984	14.8
Australia	13	1984	8.6
Hong Kong	5	1986	10.5
Spain	4	1990	8.6
France	24	1990	9.0
Norway	14	1991	6.5
United Kingdom	15	1993	11.2
Lithuania	25	1994	9.2
Germany	22	1994	4.4
Switzerland	Present study	1996	11.6

* O. Ronveaux, MD, Institute of Public Health-Louis Pasteur, Brussels, Belgium, oral communication based on unpublished data from reference 16.

patient comorbidities must be taken into account to adjust for case mix in any study comparing interhospital or intra-hospital infection rates or developing predictive models for NIs. Studies such as ours, seeking to improve the quality of predictive models, contribute to this substantial task. Furthermore, our results confirm other reports^{3,20,21} concerning exposure to CVCs as one of the most important independent risk factors for infection (OR, 3.35; CI_{95%} 2.91-3.80). Importantly, among 23 episodes of nosocomial bloodstream infection, we identified 8 cases (35%) associated with CVC infections. Thus, efforts to prevent device-associated infections would have a major impact on intra-hospital infection rates in the participating hospitals.

Several limitations of this prevalence survey need to be considered. First, it was not performed hospitalwide but only in selected areas (surgical, medical, and critical-care wards) of four university hospitals in Switzerland. Certainly, the prevalence would have been lower if smaller nonteaching hospitals and more low-risk areas had been included, as demonstrated by the German NIDEP (Nosokomiale Infektionen in Deutschland Erfassung und Prävention) study.²² Second, results of prevalence studies are directly influenced by the duration of the condition under study. Thus, period-prevalence studies may tend to overestimate rates of NIs compared to point-prevalence surveys. However, we chose to conduct a period-prevalence study with a well-defined time window to identify NI better and to assess more accurately the exposure to risk factors. Third, seasonal variations may have influenced the results of this survey, which was performed shortly before a long holiday weekend (Pentecost), explaining the relatively low occupancy rate and possibly resulting in an overestimation of the number of patients with NI. Finally, we did not examine the number of diagnostic tests performed in the different centers; thus, by decreasing or increasing the number of diagnostic tests, the different centers may have decreased or increased the number of observed NIs in different surveyed areas, as reported by Haley et al.²³ A major detection bias is, however, unlikely, considering the absence of a significant variation in both infection rates and case mix across study centers.

In summary, our study gives important information on the prevalence of NIs in Swiss university hospitals and the impact of extrinsic and intrinsic risk factors on NIs in these institutions. Our results should be an incentive to scrutinize current methods and standards of comparing surveillance data from different hospitals without well-performed adjustment for case mix.

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